The Columbian Mirror and Alexa

ALEXANDRIA——PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE,

No. 304.] TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 17

The Columbian Mirror.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

Particulars of the storming of Praga, and of the surrender of Warsaw.

The circumstances attending the storming of Praga, and those which preceded the surrender of Warsaw, have as yet been imperfectly related; we have now received the particulars, which make humanity shudder.

The suburb of Praga, separated from Warsaw by the Vistula, was defended by more than 100 cannon, disposed upon 33 batteries.—It was under the fire of this terrible artillery that General Suwarrow, made his troops mount to the assault, in the same manner as he had done at the taking of Ismail. It will be recollected that it was Gen. Suwarrow who commanded at the taking of this Turkish fortress, where the Russians entered only by climbing over the dead bodies of their comrades as well as their enemies. The general gave the same orders in the assault of the suburbs of Praga; he enjoined his soldiers to give quarter to no one. The engagement lasted hours, and this memorable day, the 4th of November, will be numbered among those in which human blood was shed in most abundance, even in these unhappy times in which we live. The number of unfortunate Poles who perished by the sword, the fire, and the water (the bridge over the Vistula having been broken during the action), are estimated at 20,000. In the suburb of Praga 12,000 inhabitants of both sexes, and all ages, were the victims of the first fury of the Russians, who massacred all whom they met without distinction of age, sex, or quality. After this dreadful execution, no more hopes remained of saving Warsaw. The principal chief of the insurrection, Count Potocki himself, advised to treat with the Russian general, and for that purpose, repaired to the head-quarters of the Russians, with propositions of peace, in the name of the republic. But Count Suwarrow refused to hear him, observing haughtily that the Empress, his sovereign, was by no means at war with the republic; that the only object of his coming before Warsaw was to reduce to obedience those Polish subjects, who, by taking up arms had disturbed the repose of the state. He, at the same time insinuated, that he should treat with none of the chiefs of the insurrection, but only with persons who, invested with legitimate authority, should come to speak in the name, and on the part of his Polish majesty.

Count Potocki being sent back with this answer, it was resolved to send deputies from the magistracy of Warsaw to the Russian commander. During all this time the fire of the city did not cease playing upon the Russians in the suburb of Praga, who answered it but feebly. The deputies Barakowski and Makarowicz, having repaired to the quarters, and the night of the 4th being spent under the acutest anxiety, they returned about noon on the 5th. They had been constrained to surrender the city at discretion into the hands of Count Suwarrow, under the single condition that the inhabitants should be secure in their lives and property. The general, having consented to this—added, "That besides safety to their persons, and preservation of their property, there was a third article, which, without doubt, the magistrates had forgotten to ask, and which he granted—pardon for the past."

The deputies being returned into the city, a proclamation was published to this effect:—

"The magistracy of the free city of Warsaw;

"The deputies of the city of Warsaw sent to Gen. Suwarrow, commanding the Russian troops under the city; having reported to the magistracy that they were received amicably by his excellency, the said general, who had declared his disposition for a capitulation; and also that they had obtained some preliminary articles, signed by him, by which he had promised the citizens safety to their persons and property, and oblivion of all past wrongs.—The magistracy notifies the same to the citizens, wishing them to keep themselves quiet till the entire conclusion of the capitulation, and that they will cease their fire, his excellency having ordered his men not to fire on their part."

In consequence of this submission of the city, the Magistracy also informed the inhabitants of the desire of General Suwarrow, that all persons, inhabitants, should surrender all their arms, of every kind, before the signing of the capitulation, under promise of all arms of value, and fowling-pieces, being returned to the proprietors, after the re-establishment of tranquility. All the inhabitants obeyed this order; but the soldiery then in the city refused. Their Chief, Wawrzewskig and many members of the Supreme Council, refused to take part in the capitulation. This difficulty gave occasion for more parleys, which lasted all the 6th. The King demanded a week to labor at a pacification; but Count Suwarrow would grant no more than two or three days, during which time they labored to prepare the bridge over the Vistula.—In fine, it was agreed, that those of the military who refused to lay down their arms, should have liberty to go out of Warsaw. But the Russian General added this declaration, that "all those who choose this alternative might be sure of not escaping any where else: and that when overtaken, no quarter would be granted."

After the agreement was signed, the members of the supreme council, and Generalissimo Wawrzewski, waited upon the king, in the morning of the 7th November, and remitted into his hands the authority they exercised at Warsaw.—The same day the magistrates informed the inhabitants, that the capitulation having been signed, the Russian troops were about to enter the city; that the Russian General having promised observance of the most exact discipline, the Burgesses were enjoined to preserve order and tranquility, on their part; and the more securely to preserve tranquility, they ordered all houses to be shut up.

The entry of the Russians followed on the 9th of November, in the manner we have before related.

PUBLIC VENDUE

On Saturday next
At X o'Clock,
WILL BE SOLD, AT THE *VENDUE-STORE*,
OPPOSITE COL. HOOE's,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
WET and DRY GOODS
PHILIP G. MARSTELLER, V. M.
Alexandria, March 10, 1795.

An interesting Publication.

New-York, anuary, 1795.
PROPOSALS
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A geographical, commercial, and philosophical
VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES
OF
AMERICA;
COMPREHENDING
A Description of their Extent, Civil Divisions, Chief Towns, Climates, Curiosities, Soils, Mountains, Lakes, Rivers, Springs and Islands; Natural History, Productions, Population, Character, Government, Provincial Constitution, Courts of Justice, Religion, Agriculture, Commerce and History. Copious and Interesting Account of the late War; General and Particular Description of the *Western Territory*, including all that is important to those who are about to purchase or settle in that; or in any other part of the United States, To which is prefixed,
A GENERAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
Discovery of America,
By *COLUMBUS*:
A Copious Description of America, and the numerous Tribes of American Indians; their Manners, Customs, &c. &c.
In the work is also included, *A View of the Present State of the Spanish, French, English and Dutch* possessions in America and the West-India Islands. Illustrated with large *Maps, Charts* and *Plates*; including an extensive number of Elegant and Accurate representations of the most remarkable Quadrupedes, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, &c. peculiar to the *American continent*. Compiled from the best and most recent authorities, and original and authentic communications.

CONDITIONS.

1. *This work shall be uniformly and elegantly printed, on a fine demy paper, and comprized in 32 numbers, to be published every fortnight, at 25 cents each, to be paid on delivery—making 4 large volumes, octavo.*
2. *Every number shall contain at least one interesting plate, or a whole-sheet map, and 64 pages of letter-press.*
3. *A list of the subscriber's names shall be printed.*
4. *With the last number, will be given, four title-pages beautifully engraved.*

N. B. *The subscription will remain open till 16 numbers are completed—the price will then be raised.*

No. 1, of the above work, is just published, ornamented with two engravings, and may be had (at the New-York price) of

J. V. THOMAS,
Book-seller and Stationer, near Wise's Tavern.

WILLIAM HODGSON

Has imported, by the Ship Lancaster from Whitehaven, and for Sale,
QUEEN's Ware in Crates,
Nails in casks, assorted sizes,
Broad Hoes,
Sail Canvas, No. 1 to 8,
Felt Hats in small cases, and
About 3000 Bushels Whitehaven Coals.
Alexandria, March 10, 1795.

For the Benefit of Mrs. Moore and Son.

Mrs. MOORE addresses to Public, and PARTICULAR PATRONAGE, the following Theatricals, calculated and adapted to *please* and *excite*.

The appearance of the weather necessarily directed the *POSTPONEMENT*.

This evening, March 17,

RAN AWAY, on the [illegible] inst. from the subscriber, an APPRENTICE BOY, bound by the authority of this Town, as an Orphan to the subscriber, to learn the trade of a Cooper—has dark hair, lately trimmed, about 5 feet high, has a large scar on one of his arms a little above the wrist, and another on one of his ankles, from an old sore, he appears generally very slovenly, and is much given to liquor; he is generally shy in his looks and actions—His cloathing, one brown sailor jacket, half worn, a pair of blue woollen trousers, half worn, one wool hat, half worn, a new Russia sheeting shirt, a pair of coarse shoes, and a pair of light coloured woollen stockings. The name of the Lad is JOHN HODGE, who is about 19 years of age. For apprehending said Apprentice and delivering him to me in this Town, I will give the above Reward; or Ten Dollars for securing him in gaol, so that I get him again.
DANIEL CURTIN.
Alexandria, March 14, 1795.

FOR SALE,
ONE hundred and fifty acres of land, in Loudoun County, on Broad Run, near Gum-Spring, 10 miles south of Leesburg. There are about 60 acres in all cleared; chief of which has been within four years, under good fence, near 15 acres are in Meadow, most of it may with pleasure be watered. This land is fertile, of an excellent quality, superior to most in the county; very desirably situated for farming; is well watered and timbered. There are on said land an orchard of choice young apple trees, some pear, peach, quince and cherry trees, in the whole 200, some beginning to bear; a convenient dwelling and out houses, situated on a hill of an agreeable descent, within forty yards of a spring of excellent water. Also, a new barn 26 feet square, a stable and three small houses, the whole built of logs, a garden neatly paled. Any person inclined to live a retired or country life, to this place can have few exceptions, it is convenient to mills, and a remarable pleasant and healthy situation. The Gum-Spring, it is expected, will in a little time be a place of considerable trade, which will be an advantage to the proprietor of this land.
I will dispose of it for Cash, West-India and European Goods. An indisputable title will be given by the subscriber living on the premises, who will furnish with the farm a quantity of hay, corn, stock, &c. if wanted.
HENRY PETERSON.
Loudoun County, Feb. 26, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from on board the Schooner Endeavour, riding at anchor opposite the mouth of Accatinck Creek, JOHN BOWEN and JAMES ROBERTS—John has very light hair; he is about 5 feet high, speaks both Welch and English—James is a country-born lad, about 19 years of age, and has very fair hair. He commonly worked in the neighbourhood near where he deserted, with a Mr. Thorn. Any person who will take up the above Deserters and deliver them safe on board said Schooner, to the Commander thereof, or to the subscriber, shall receive the above Reward.
JOHN ADAMS.
Alexandria, March 7, 1795.
N. B. They took away with them the Boat from along side. Any person who will deliver said Boat to the Captain on board, shall receive Five Dollars Reward.
J. ADAMS.

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers inform the Public that the Partnership of *Niell & Watts* was this day dissolved by mutual consent, the entire stock being purchased by *John Niell*, who will continue the business, and will settle all the accounts of the said Partnership.
JOHN NIELL,
JOHN WATTS.
Alexandria, March 7, 1795.
Wanted to hire, for Six Months,
A few good Negro Men & some
Boys, to work on a Brick-Kiln, opposite to George-Town, in Virginia. Apply to HENRY LIPSCOMB, at Mason's Ferry, who will make the payment sure to the owners of the Negroes.
March 5, 1795.

ROBERT HAMILTON

HAS FOR SALE
MADEIRA and PORT WINES in pipes, hhds. and quarter-casks,
Sugars in hogsheads,
Lump do. in barrels,
Molasses in hogsheads,
Double Gloucester Cheese,
Window-Glass, 8 by 10, in boxes,
Swedish and Country Iron,
Pork of prime quality,
St. Martin's Salt,
Inch and two inch Pine Plank and Shingles,
Seine Cork, Tar, Turpentine, &c. &c.
Alexandria, March 10, 1795.

Extract from a Pamphlet lately published called a refutation of Mr. Pitt's Alarming Assertion, made on the last day of the last Session of Parliament.

"That unless the Monarchy of France be restored,
The Monarchy of England will be lost for ever."

In the winter of 1792, I dined with some English friends at a gentleman's house in Paris. Brissot was invited who

Richmond, March 11, 1795.

Major Gen. LEE has the pleasure to inform his Fellow-Citizens who performed with him the late tour of duty in the Western Counties of Pennsylvania, that the additional pay allowed to them by Congress in consideration of their services, is in possession of Col. Heth, to whom is assigned by Government the task of paying the Troops from this State.—Every possible exertion will be made by Col. Heth to execute the trust reposed in him, with all the expedition consistent with justice to the Individuals, and to the United States. He is now engaged in making the previous requisite arrangements, which will be published for the information of all concerned.

Various difficulties from the nature of the business, and the dispersed situation of the Claimants must be encountered, and Col. Heth will stand in need of the active cooperation of some of the officers.

The General flatters himself that every information and assistance will be cheerfully contributed by any Gentleman called upon, and he promises, on his part, to bestow his time and attention whenever required, to accelerate the completion of a business interesting to Citizens, in the promotion of whose welfare, he feels the highest satisfaction.

A LIST of ACTS passed at the Second Session of the Third Congress of the United States of America.

AN act to authorize the President to call out and station a corps of militia in the four western counties of Pennsylvania, for a limited time.

An act extending the privilege of franking to James White, the delegate from the territory of the United States south of the river Ohio, and making provision for his compensation.

An act to amend and explain the 22d section of the act establishing the judicial courts of the United States.

An act authorizing a loan of two millions of dollars.

An act to authorize the officers of the treasury to audit and pass the account of the late Edward Blanchard, deceased.

An act making appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, and for the expenses of the militia lately called into the service of the United States.

An act for the relief of Peter Covenhoven.

An act making appropriation for the support of government for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

An act authorizing the transfer of the stock standing to the credit of certain states.

An act to regulate the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the militia of the United States, when called into actual service, and for other purposes.

An act providing for the payment of certain instalments of foreign debts, and of the third instalment due on a loan made of the bank of the United States.

An act in addition to the act entitled "An act to regulate the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the militia of the United States, when called into actual service, and for other purposes."

An act further extending the time for receiving on loan the domestic debt of the United States.

An act to authorize the settlement of the claim of Samuel Prioleau.

An act making further provision in cases of drawbacks.

An act for the relief of Epaphras Jones and others.

An act supplementary to the several acts imposing duties on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into the United States.

An act for reviving certain suits and process which have been discontinued in the district court of Pennsylvania.

An act for the remission of the tonnage duties on certain French vessels.

An act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization; and to repeal the act heretofore passed on that subject.

An act relative to the compensation of certain officers employed in the collection of the duties of impost and tonnage.

An act to authorize the allowance of drawback on part of the cargo of the ship Enterprize.

An act to amend the act entitled "An act making alterations in the Treasury and War departments."

An act authorizing the erection of a light-house, near the entrance of George-Town harbour, in the state of South-Carolina.

An act supplementary to the act concerning invalids.

An act to establish the office of purveyor of public supplies.

An act for the reimbursement of a loan authorized by an act of the last session of Congress.

An an act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels."

An act enabling George Gibbs to obtain a drawback of duties on certain exported wines.

An act to continue in force the act "for ascertaining the fees in admiralty proceedings in the district courts of the United States, and for other purposes."

An act to amend the act entitled "an act to establish the post-office and post-roads within the United States."

An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions; and to repeal the act now in force for these purposes.

An act for the relief of Angus M'Lean.

An act to provide some present relief to the officers of government and other citizens, who have suffered in their property, by the insurgents in the western counties of Pennsylvania.

An act authorizing the payment of four thousand dollars, for the use of the daughters of the late Count de Grasse.

An act for allowing an additional compensation to the judges of the districts of Rhode-Island and Delaware.

An act relative to the passing of coasting vessels between Long-Island and Rhode-Island.

An act to continue in force for a limited time, the acts therein mentioned.

An act relative to cessions of jurisdiction, in places where light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, have been, or may hereafter be erected and fixed.

An act for the relief of William Seymour.

An act for the relief of Robert Barton, and others.

An act for the relief of Spencer Man, and Frantz Jacob Foltz.

An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt.

An act for the more effectual recovery of debts due from individuals to the United States.

An act making further appropriations for the military and naval establishments, and for the support of government.

An act for the more general promulgation of the laws of the United States.

An act for continuing and regulating the military establishment of the United States, and for repealing sundry acts heretofore passed on that subject.

An act to alter and amend the act entitled "An act laying certain duties upon snuff and refined sugar."

An act supplementary to the act, entitled, "An act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States."

An act to authorize a grant of lands to the French inhabitants of Galliopolis, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act to regulate the compensation of clerks.

An act authorizing the exportation of arms, cannon and military stores in certain cases.

An act making provision for the purposes of trade with the Indians.

The proceedings of the Executive of the United States respecting the insurgents, just published, contain among many others the following interesting articles, which have not before been printed—viz.

The Instructions of the commissioners.

The correspondence between the Governor of Pennsylvania and the Secretary for the Department of State.

The instructions to the Governor of Virginia.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 9.

On Saturday arrived the brig Lydia, Captain Shackerly, in 56 days from Amsterdam. Letters have been received from thence as late as the 7th January. We have seen those addressed to a respectable house in this city. They, at different dates, state the progress of the French:—That, at one time they crossed the Rhine and the Waal, and drove in the posts established there. It had been afterwards reported at Amsterdam that they had re-crossed those rivers; but the postscript to the last letter of the 7th January, declares all hopes of stopping the progress of the French to be entirely at an end, and that they would undoubtedly be in the city in the course of two or three days—No disturbances had taken place among the inhabitants, who, on the contrary, were calmly waiting their fate.

We had much conversation with the captain and passengers, who confirm the following interesting intelligence, received by a house of the first respectability in this city; "That the French availing themselves of a hard frost, had crossed the river Waal, on the 27th and 28th of December, and drove in the British posts established on the banks for its defence.

The passengers in the Lydia say, that it was reported when they left the Texel, that the French had two engagements at Utrecht—in the first they were repulsed, but in the second they carried it. Nothing now stands in the way in their march to Amsterdam, it being but 18 miles from Utrecht.

Capt. Shackerly informs that on the 20th January in lat. 46, 36, long. 17, he fell in with a fleet of French ships of war, consisting of 21 sail of the line, and 15 frigates, several of which were 74's cut down, carrying very heavy metal:—that he was boarded by the frigate Thames, who took one French passenger from him; and that the Capt. of the Thames informed him that they had taken in their cruise, among others, a fleet of 22 sail of vessels from Cork, bound to the West-Indies with provisions. Same day Capt. Shackerly spoke the ship Peggy, Capt. Elliot, from Philadelphia bound to Bourdeaux, also, the schooner Rambler, from Boston, bound to France.

Amsterdam has been long expecting its fate, and before this is doubtless in the power of the French. A total revolution in the government must be the consequence. The Stadtholder's will be annihilated, and Mr. Van Staphorst and his party will probably be permitted by the French to model the government at their pleasure, under the auspicies of the French Convention. It is not probable the French will treat Holland as a conquered country and annex it to the Republic, as they have the Austrian Netherlands; but in reality the fate of Holland will be so totally in the power of the French, that a revolution will have all the effects of a conquest.—What will become of the Dutch marine, is uncertain. This is however a serious point as it respects Great Britain.

(*Minerva.*)

A bill is now before the legislature for reforming the Criminal Laws of the State. The object of this bill is to lessen the instances of capital punishment (cases of treason and murder excepted) and substituting, in lieu thereof *confinement* and *hard labour*.

For this purpose a strong building is proposed to be erected within this city and county. The passing of this act will be highly creditable to the state; and, we hope, have a tendency to effect similar reforms and institutions throughout the United States. Under our mild and happy government—the consequent prosperity which the American people *peculiarly* enjoy, it becomes greatly desirable to meliorate the condition of those unfortunate victims of human depravity, which are found in every country; For, as the preamble to the bill expresses, "Experience hath evinced that the *justness* and *certainty*, rather than the *severity* of punishment, tend to prevent the perpetration of crimes."

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Office of VENDUE-MASTER, for the Town of Alexandria, will be let to the highest Bidder on Monday the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court-House.

March 17 1795. *The Committee.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

BE cautious of a certain JAMES SIMPSON, of Fairfax county—Look upon him as a *cheat!*—On the 16th instant I played with him for money and two watches; the watches I won, although I discovered in the course of his play a great deal of villainy. He wore the garb of a soldier, but has disgraced his cloth—and, after practising every species of deception by cheating persons out of their money, he closed the scene by holding what he won, and appealing to the laws of this country to recover what he lost.

JOHN BEALE.

his
Test. LAUNCELOT X JOHNSTON.
mark.

Alexandria, March 17, 1795.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A general Assortment for Sale by
A. DOBBIN.

Alexandria, March 5, 1795.

FOR SALE.

A beautiful LOT, about half a mile from Town, containing about 18 acres, two thirds of which are meadow. For terms apply to
DAVID EASTON.

Alexandria, March 5, 1795.

The KNIGHT of MALTA AND COMPOUND.

THE first is an imported Jack, from the island of Malta; the other comes from a Jenny of the same island, and got by the large Spanish Jack, *Royal Gift*, and is now six years old. They will cover at *Mount-Vernon*, the ensuing Spring, at FOUR POUNDS the season (estimating the dollars at six shillings) and half a dollar to the groom.

At the same place

TRAVELLER,

A dark bay horse, in his prime, full fifteen hands high handsomely formed and marked, and more than three quarters blooded, will cover at FORTY SHILLINGS (dollars as above) and half a dollar to the groom.

Very good pastures are to be had, at half a dollar per week, for each mare or Jenny. The fences are good, and the whole within an exterior one of post and rail, which contributes much to their security; but, gainst theefts or escapes there will be no warranty.

No accounts will be raised for the covering of these animals; of course, the whole cost must be paid at the stand, before the females are taken therefrom.

WILLIAM PEARCE, *Manager.*

Mount-Vernon, March 4, 1795.

To be RENTED, for the ensuing Season,

TWO very good HERRING FISHERIES, in the BELVOIR NECK. Terms may be known by application to Mr. FRANCIS PEYTON, of Alexandria.

FERDINANDO FAIRFAX.

Shannon-Hill, Berkeley, March 2, 1795.

Just Published,
And for Sale by Mr. Samuel Craig,

An Examination of the Principles Contained in the Age of Reason.

By JAMES MUIR, D. D.

The subscribers in town are desired to call on Mr. Craig for the numbers respectively subscribed for.

[*Price 75 cents.*]

European Intelligence.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, December 8.

The Consul General of the Commune of Avignon writes, "that it would require whole volumes to relate all the horrors committed by the most detestable villain who ever appeared on the earth, by one of those monsters which nature sometimes produces to scourge mankind, by the infamous *Maignet*, the friend, the correspondent, the co-deputy of Couthon. Justice! Cry all the citizens of the department of Vaucluse—Justice, Representatives, against the tigers who have torn out the entrails of our fathers, our wives, our children, and our friends! Justice! against the Cannibals who have drenched themselves in the blood of the purest patriots, and who, if you had not arrested the course of their crimes, would have buried the Republic under heaps of ashes and the carcases of their fellow-citizens!

Reubel, in a debate concerning shutting up the hall of the Jacobins, spoke as follows:—

"Where has tyranny been organized? Where has it found supporters and satellites? At the *Jacobin Club*. Who has forced terror and despair into the hearts of all the citizens? Who has covered France with Bastiles? Who has rendered Republicanism so odious that slaves have rejected it? They will not have the impudence to deny it."—[*Applauded.*]

"If you want the courage to speak out, I announce to you that you will have no Republic because you have Jacobins.—Applauded.

9th December.

Thibadeau. We have just exercised a great act of Justice in favour of several of our colleagues, but it yet remains for us to do justice to a man who has been one of the chief authors of our Constitution—That man who has done so much for liberty; he was driven from his seat by the intrigues of an ambitious faction under the specious pretext of his being a foreigner, though he had become a citizen of France, by naturalization. He still exists, but in the most extreme misery. I propose that we declare he is not included in the decree which prevents foreigners from holding a seat in the Convention.

It was hereupon decreed, that Thomas Paine is not included in the above mentioned decree—that the Convention receives him again into her bosom, and that he is entitled to receive the arrearages of pay due to him as a member.

REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL *December* 9.

Extracts from the TRIAL of CARRIERE.

Vilmin deposed as follows:

"I have seen," said he, "the revolutionary convulsions of Carrierre at the popular society at Nantz; he had the air of a mountebank, and at the same time of a tyger thirsting for blood. 'You my brave b—g—s, you my brave Sans-Culottes,' said Carriere, 'don't you know that all the rich merchants possess belongs to you? It is time for you to enjoy it in your turn. Denounce them to me; the testimony of two good Sans-Culottes shall suffice to make the heads of all the great merchants roll in the dust."

The same witness declared he had heard Carriere openly declare, that according to a calculation of the population of France, there were a thousand inhabitants for every square league; that it was demonstrable that the soil could nourish only seven hundred; that it was necessary to get rid of the overplus, by killing all those rascals the merchants, all the lawyers, bankers, &c. &c. He added, that the numbers of people in the cities were too great; that the inhabitants of Lyons, for example, were to be reduced from 160,000 to 25,000, &c.

Another witness (an officer in the army of La Vendee) deposed, that there had been totally destroyed by Carriere's orders, above one hundred peaceable villages in that part of France, and nearly all the inhabitants massacred or drowned.

Extract from a pamphlet lately published, called a Refutation of Mr. Pitt's Alarming Assertion, made on the last day of the last session of Parliament:

"*That unless the monarchy of France be restored,*
"*The monarchy of England will be lost forever.*"

In the winter of 1792, I dined with some English friends at a gentleman's house in Paris. Brissot was invited, who after dinner became particularly communicative. Politics, as you may suppose, was the principal subject of conversation; and upon my observing, that Mr. Pitt was determined to continue his system of neutrality, Brissot immediately replied—"That is the very thing I chiefly dread. Your ministers are concealed enemies, and although your people wish well to our revolution, they abhor it. To beat the Germans, without the English are of the party, would be doing nothing effectual. A neutrality on the part of Britain would give her at this time the whole trade of Europe, and by that means would, after we had been engaged in the contest for some time, make her a powerful auxiliary to the German league. She might, by throwing her weight into the scale at a particular moment, incline the balance for a certain time in her favour. I cannot possibly think it would ultimately succeed in restoring the despotism of France, but it might retard our operations by giving hopes to our internal enemies and new vigour to the German allies.

"As to the treaty of Pilnitz," continued Brissot, "the objects of it were communicated by the King of Prussia to the British cabinet, before the Emperor and he signed it." This appearing a very weighty accusation, I asked him in a tone of voice that expressed a disbelief of what he had asserted, "Are you sure of that?" "Sir," replied Brissot, "*I know it*, and in due time your countrymen shall know it." "When that is the case, Sir," replied your humble servant, "we shall believe it." "Until then, Sir," said he, "I do not desire you to credit me."

An English gentleman, sitting on my right hand, immediately asked Brissot if he did not imagine the English could *then* turn the scale in favour of the allies? His answer was, "I do not think, Sir, the power of England can effect any other purpose than keeping the war alive a little longer; but I am perfectly aware that nothing is now wanting to complete the destruction of your country, but another expensive war. We must, therefore, not suffer you to hide behind the curtain, and obtain all the advantages, without partaking of the disadvantages of the war. We must strike at you first through the medium of Holland. You have no interest whatever there, but what the Stadtholder can give you, and we shall soon dispose of him. In a word," said Brissot, "we shall have most of the governments of Europe against us, and most of the people with us,—but that matters not—we must be a free nation in spite of the world, or we must bravely perish."

Extract of a letter from Bremen to the Printer of the Maryland Journal.

"The French are carrying every thing before them, and by all appearance there will not be much difficulty in their getting Rotterdam and Amsterdam, which no doubt will be very sensibly felt by the aristocratic part of the inhabitants. Many of them in Holland and Brabant have taken what they could of their property, and left the rest behind; in consequence of which, our city (Bremen) Hamburg, Altona, Osnaburg, &c. are entirely filled up; yet there are daily coming more, and offering most extravagant prices for lodging. There are not less than 18,000 of those people in Hamburgh, and not much less in our place. Our warehouses are filled up with goods and produce, which are sent here from Rotterdam and Amsterdam, and notwithstanding all this precaution, I have no doubt but the republicans will find property enough to be able to make another campaign.

"It is asserted by some that Holland has made a treaty with the republic of France; the King of Prussia appears to be very much tired, and afraid to trouble the French any more, and I have no doubt but the pride of England will soon be humbled.

"I have read something in the Dutch papers relative to an engagement of the Indians, aided by the British, with the Americans, I should be glad to be informed of the particulars—I sincerely wish you every success."

For Liverpool,

The SHIP

ALEXANDRIA,

HENRY BAYNE, Master;

To sail in all this month—this vessel has made only one voyage, and is intended as a constant trader to that port. For freight or passage apply to

SHREVE and LAWRASON.

Who have now landing; from on board said vessel, and for Sale,

Liverpool Salt and Queen's Ware

in crats, well assorted.

Alexandria, March 3, 1795.

For LONDON,

The strong and elegant new Ship

MONTEZUMA,

THORNDICK CHASE, Master,

(Built for a constant Trader.)

She is now receiving her cargo on board, will sail early in April, and be ready to take in goods in London the beginning of June. The elegance and convenience of her accommodations for passengers, are equal to those of any ship belonging to the United States of America; and the sanguine expectations entertained of her fast sailing, induce the belief, none will have shorter passages. About 200 hogsheads of tobacco will be taken on freight with liberty of consignment, or if addressed to Messrs. *John & Thatcher Taylor*, in London, generous advancements will be made thereon by the subscriber.

Those persons that give early directions for their Fall Goods by this ship, may expect a preference; and from the despatch she is sure to receive, the excellence of the ship, and the experience and attention of the Captain, it may reasonably be concluded she will safely deliver them first at market. For freight or passage inquire of Mr. *William Hodgson*, Alexandria, or

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Baltimore, February 16, 1795.

Garden Seeds.

THE subscriber has for Sale at his house near George Town, an assortment of

Imported Garden Seeds,

Consisting of seeds of excellent roots and plants, sallad seeds, legumes, &c. &c. annual flower seeds in great variety.

T. HOLT.

Printed catalogues, specifying the different articles, to be had at Mr. Swoope's store, Alexandria.

☞ THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he carries on the HATTING BUSINESS in all its various branches, near the corner of King and Royal Streets, where he will likewise dress all kinds of *imported* Hats on the shortest notice.

THOMAS MUNROE.

Alexandria, March 9, 1795.

For the Benefit of Mrs. Moore and Son.

☞ Mrs. MOORE addresses to Public, and PARTICULAR PATRONAGE, the following Theatricals, calculated and adapted to *please* and *excite*.

The appearance of the weather necessarily directed the *POSTPONEMENT*.

This evening, March 17,

POSITIVELY

Will be presented a Comedy, called

A BOLD STROKE FOR A WIFE

Or, THE QUAKER'S WEDDING,

As altered and revised by Mr. Sheridan.

Col. Fainwell,	In the various disguises of a modern Beau, an Antiquarian, a Dutch Stock-Jobber, a supernumerated Steward, and an English Puritan,	Mr. M'Grath;
Obadiah Prim,		Andrews;
Periwinkle, (a Virtuoso)		Fitzgerald;
Sir Philip Modelove, & Freeman,		Smith;
Tradelove,		Kelley;
Sackbut,		Kedey;
And Simon Pure,		Fitzgerald
Mrs. Prim,		Mrs. M'Grath
Betty,		Mrs. Kedey;
Masqu'd Lady,		Mrs. Moore.
And Miss Anne Lovely,		Mrs. Decker;

End of the Play, a favourite Song, by Miss Marshall.

A Comic Song, by Mrs. Decker.

To which will be added a humorous Farce, called

ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE;

Or, COUNTRY FROLICK'S.

Harry Stukely,	Mr. Fitzgerald;
Charles Stanley,	Kedey;
Sir Gilbert Pumpkin	M'Grath;
Wat,	Smith;
Cymon,	Kelly;
And Diggory,	Andrews.
Mrs. Bridget Pumpkin,	Mrs. Decker;
Tippet,	Mrs. Kedey;
Sukey,	Miss Marshall;
And Miss Kitty Sprightly,	Mrs. Moore.

☞ *Tickets to be had at the usual places, at Mr. Simms's Tavern, and of Mrs. Moore, who respectfully solicits the public patronage on this interesting occasion.*

☞ *Ladies and Gentlemen who may chuse to honor the Theatre with their presence, are respectfully informed, that no exceptionable admissions will take place in the* Box Seats.

Mr. NESBIT

BEGS Leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, that he will, *this Evening*, perform at the house of Mr. *Asa Hill*, at the sign of the Horse & Chair, sundry Feats of Activity on the

SLACK WIRE.

walking backwards and forwards, with two naked swords in his hands, representing a Fencing-Master, and at the same time will fire off a pistol; likewise pitching himself on the wire, and representing a porpoise, and will put his hands on his knees.

Beats a drum on the Slack Wire, and on the Slack Rope will fly round in the form of a Wind-Mill, in full swing. He will balance himself on his hands with his heels upwards on the Slack Rope, and his head downwards, hanging in full swing on one leg.

He will lye on the small of his back without hand or foot touching the rope, and will balance a wine glass on his forehead full of water without spilling a drop.

Mr. Nesbit will blow a Peacock's Feather off and catch it on his nose without touching it.

He will balance a Pipe on his Nose, with a sword inside of the Pipe.

He will dance upon his Fandango over 15 eggs blindfolded and break none.

The door will be opened at six o'clock, and the performance begin half an hour after.

Tickets may be had at Mr. M'Knight's Tavern, and at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria, March 17, 1795.

For Sale,

ONE hundred acres of land, lying within the Federal District, on the public road leading from Leesburg to George-Town, about three miles from said town, and six or seven from Alexandria. There are about 30 acres of said land cleared and under good fence; the rest well timbered and watered. There is also about ten acres of meadow-land—Any person inclined to purchase may see the premises by applying to Mr. Thomas Donaldson, who lives on the spot and knows the term of sale, by applying to Mr. John Moss living in Fairfax county, or to the subscriber living in Berkeley county near Shepherd's Town.

BENJAMIN BAYDSTONE.

January 22, 1795. (6w)

PARODY *on the* INDIAN DEATH SONG.

The capons are good, and the goose has his day,
Yet the hog from them both bears our praises away;
Begin then to reckon how much we may gain,
If to twenty-five stone our pig should attain.

Remember the price that he cost at the fair,
Remember the pease that were bought for him there;
But since these have not been bestowed in vain,
A lover of bacon should scorn to complain.

Remember the acorns he eat on each day,
And the wash from our dairy, by John fetch'd away;
See the cost rises fast—now let's think of the gain,
For at four-pence a pound there's no room to complain.

He goes to the shop where his father is gone,
Whose weight by five score did not equal his son;
Of his puddings and chittlings at market the gain
Will leave to his owner no cause to complain.

He's sold to the factor, who purchased his sire,
And more of the breed does at all times desire;
He deals like a chapman, nor envies our gain,
And leaves us no room to grudge or complain.

Notice

IS hereby given, that Mr. *Baldwin Dade* having retired from the partnership of *A. Morhouse* and *Co.* is no longer considered as being bound for any proceedings of the house; the business of the house will be transacted as usual under the firm of *A. Morhouse* and *Co.* who is charged with the receipt and payment of all accounts.

B. DADE,
A. MORHOUSE.

A. Morhouse and Co.

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public; for the generous encouragement they have received in their various branches of business, and respectfully inform them that they have purchased and are now opening a warehouse on the corner of King and Water streets, for the reception of country produce; for which the highest price in cash will be given. As *A. Morhouse* expects to reside in Philadelphia, and be largely in the Flour and Tobacco business, he takes this opportunity of offering his services to those gentlemen who may please to favour him with their commands in the commission line or otherwise—he likewise informs them that George Young is recognised as a partner of the house, and will conduct the business of the house hereafter at Alexandria. *Feb.* 12, 1795.

Loudoun County, Febuary 25th, 1795.

Will be sold at Public Vendue, on Twelve Month Credit,

ALL the Personal Estate of ISRAEL THOMPSON deceased, consisting of the remains of two stores of goods, a large quantity of finished and unfinished soal and upper leather, and dry hides, horses, cattle, sheep and swine, with a number of feather beds and furniture, desks, cases of drawers, tables, chairs, iron pots and kettles, and large and small brass kettles, with a great variety of utensils of husbandry, also waggons and gears, carts and ploughs, with a great number of articles too tedious to insert. The sale to commence at the plantation of the deceased, on the 25th day of March next and to continue from day to day until all is sold. And at the same time will be offered for sale the plantation whereon the said Thompson lived; containing about seven hundred acres of land, 50 acres of which is very good meadow, and about 210 acres arable land: cleared and under good fence, also a good two story brick dwelling house, stone mill and barn; new houses and stables, a tan house and yard with a number of vats sufficient for the working of 800 hides and skins, with a number of other buildings suitable for the accommodation of tenants. Also one other tract at the foot of the Short Hills, known by the name of the Cool Spring, containing 174 acres, part in good meadow with all necessary buildings, and 81 cleared and under good fence. Also a lease lot adjoining with a stone dwelling house Also one other tract of Wood Land on the Cotocta mountain adjoinining the Magliths lands containing 10 acres. Also three lease lots adjoining the plantation first described containing about 400 acres. Also two lots of lease land near Waterford containing 330 acres known by the name of Yate's Old Plan. A considerable credit will be allowed on part of the sale of the lands which will be made known on the day of sale, and the they will be shewn if application is made either to Samuel Thompson on the lands of William Hough at Waterford, and due attendance given on the days of sale by

JONAH THOMPSON,
SAMUEL THOMPSON,
WILLIAM HOUGH } Executors.

On Friday the 19th day of March, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, will be sold to at Public Vendue, at the plantation of the late *Mary Durrell*, deceased, for ready money only,

All the Household Furniture,

Stock of Cattle, &c. such as Cows, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, a parcel of fine Bacon, a Riding-Chair, a quantity of Indian Corn, Farming Utensils, &c. &c.—Attendance will be given by JOHN HARPER,
Acting Executor.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from one of the President's farms, called Union Farm, on the 14th of February last, a *Negro Man*, called *PAUL*, about 30 years of age, a stout, square-built fellow, six feet high; he has big full mouth, large cross eyes, and slow spoken. He had on when he went away an osnaburg shirt, black and white kersey over-jacket, a white kersey waistcoat and breeches, white yarn stockings, half worn shoes, and a hat covered with linen. Whoever takes up the said Negro Man and secures him in gaol shall receive the above Reward, and all reasonable charges, if brought home.

WILLIAM PEARCE.

Mount-Vernon, March March 1, 1795.

Copper and Tin Manufactory.

JOHN BELE

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from the town of Lynchburg to this place in a house in King-street, two doors above M'Knight's tavern, where he intends to carry on his business in all its various branches, such as making and mending all kinds of gold, silver, copper and tin work. He likewise tins old copper tea kettles, sauce-pans, &c. &c.

Articles in the above branches of his business, may be had either by wholesale or retail, and those who buy to sell again, will find it to their advantage to deal with him.

All kinds of plated work done on the shortest notice, in the best manner, and warranted, such as bridle bits stirrup irons, buckles, tips and saddle bosses, made in the newest fashions; mill brands cut, either in copper or iron, China mended, and all kinds of bell metal, such as clock bells, ear bells for horses, and skillets; the bells he warrants to ring as well as ever they did.

MILL INKS

Made at the above shop, and at a moderate price The above articles will be done in a masterly manner.

☞ Also Clocks, Watches and Mathematical Instruments made and repaired in an elegant manner.

☞ He has on hand and now offers for sale, at a moderate price, at the above house, sundry articles of gold, silver, jewellery, copper, tin, and plate work, gilt watch chains, seals, keys, lockets, and breast pins.

The highest price given for old gold, silver, copper, brass, pewter or lead.

Alexandria, January 22, 1795.

For Sale, at Harper's Wharf,

25 puncheons Jamaica Spirits
10 do. Antigua
20 hhds. Molasses
10 do. Muscovado Sugars
10 boxes East-India do.
3 pipes Brandy
100 Cases American Geneva
5 Pipes Holland do.
260 dozen first quality London Porter
10 chests Bohea Tea
15 do. Hyson and Souchong Tea
5000 lbs. northward Cheese
3000 do. English do.
3500 bushels coarse and fine Salt
50 barrels Pork
20 barrels of Beef
10 tons Bar Iron
10 Casks of Nails
1 ton of Pig Lead
50 boxes Window Glass assorted
20 pieces Russia Duck
50 do. Osnaburgs

With a large and general assortment of Groceries and Dry Goods, wholesale and retail.

As we are determined to sell the above articles on the very lowest terms for cash or country produce, and have established a Geneva Distillery at Gum-Spring, in Loudoun County, those of our country customers who live contiguous to that manufactory may be supplied there with all kinds of Dry Goods and Groceries, where the highest price will be given for *Wheat, Rye, Barley, Indian Corn, Buckwheat* and *Whiskey*, and any drafts drawn there by our agent, *Vincent Davis*, will be duly honored by

MATTHEW FRANKLIN BOWNE & CO.

Alexandria, Feb. 24, 1795.

CHARLES JONES

COACH and CHAIR MAKER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood of Alexandria, for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencement in business: he begs leave to inform them he can now execute his work more expeditiously, having engaged several good workmen in the different branches and from his own general knowledge, and long experience in Europe and Philadelphia, hopes it will be done in a style that will merit a continuance of that favour which he has hitherto so amply experienced.

In order to extend his business, and to give general satisfaction to his customers, he has taken into partnership, in the painting line, *Robert Cuffy*, late of Baltimore, through whose knowledge and experience he is enabled to execute *Carriage, Sign, House, Scene*, and *Sign* painting, equal to any on the continent.

Jones has, at a very great expence, for the accommodation of his friens, fitted up proper covering for their carriages, which he will let by the month or year.

For sale—A good double chair, in good order, with harness complete.

BEER.

STRONG, Table and Small Beer, now ready to deliver from the Brewery of A. MORHOUSE and CO. Alexandria; all of which is warranted to be of the first quality. The prices, exclusive of the Barrels, are as follows:

6 Dollars per barrel for Strong Beer,
4 do. do. for Table,
2 do. do. for Small—and One Dollar for each barrel, on the delivery, to be repaid when the Barrel is returned.

Yeast and Grains always to be had. The highest Cash price given for Barley and Rye.

A. MORHOUSE & CO. inform their fellow-citizens that they have completed their Brewery and Distillery on the most extensive plan of any on one in America, at a very great expense; and they take the liberty to solicit the patronage of the public for the encouragement and support of their useful manufacturing branch, and they pledge themselves that no exertion of theirs shall be wanting to give general satisfaction. They are regulated in their prices by the Philadelphia Markets; and as they have reason to flatter themselves that their Beer, &c. will at least be of equal quality with that of Philadelphia, they hope for a preference.

All order will be punctually attended to and faithfully executed, by the Public's most devoted servants,

A. MORHOUSE & CO.

Alexandria, December 4, 1794.

Fairfax County, Virginia, March 4, 1795.

By Virtue of a Mortgage and Power of Attorney from *George Devilbiss*, to the Honourable *Henry A. Bennett*, Esq. WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE, for ready Money, by the Subscribers, Attornies in fact to the said *Henry A. Bennett*, on Thursday the 6th day of April next, at *White's* Tavern, upon the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, lying upon the Waters of Difficult Run, in Loudoun County, containing 1437 acres. The situation of the land is convenient, the main road to Alexandria running through it, and lying within two miles of the Great Falls, from the foot of which the navigation is opened to tide-water; the land is well calculated for farming, well timbered and watered. A further description is judged unnecessary, as those who may be inclined to purchase, it is presumed will choose to examine the land.

R. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE,

N. B. There is a good Mill Seat on the land.

TO BE SOLD, or LEASED for the term of Ten Years,

A Valuable LOT of GROUND, situated in George Town, distinguished in the plat of said Town by No. 48, opposite Mrs. *Suter's* Fountain-Inn Tavern, containing 99 feet on Water-Street, and running back 264 feet to the Central Warehouse. The improvements are an old stone house, 50 feet long and 22 feet wide, a new framed house, unfinished, 32 feet by 20, two stories high. As the subscriber intends to the state of Kentucky by the 20th day of April next, he will take take land in that state in part payment. For terms apply to the Subscriber, near Bladensburg, or Mr. *John Evans*, near the Eastern Branch Ferry.

LEWIS WILCOXEN.

Prince-George's County, Maryland,
March 6, 1795.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th Sept a *Negro Man*, named CHARLES, about 25 years of age, near 6 feet high, a little bow legged, square made, a little cross eyed; he talks very fine when spoken to, can tell a very fair story if questioned. It is supposed he has a forged pass, and I expect he will try to pass for freeman, as he was trying for his freedom, but has no chance for it without he gets off. He belonged to the Lowe family in Maryland formerly. He had on when he went away country made shirt and trousers, a high crown hat, a little broken in the crown, but it is supposed that he will change his dress. Whoever takes up said Negro and secures him in any gaol, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN ROBERTS.

Living in Loudoun County, near John Moore's Tavern. December , 1794. 6 w.

TEN DOLLARS

REWARD.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, in November last, a black Negro fellow, named *Will*; he is about 24 years old, about 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, has a large scar over one of his eyes, he stammers in his speech, he had on and took with him a variety of clothes, among which were a green durant coat, black everlasting jacket and breeches, an old drab great coat, and a pair of boots. Whoever takes up the said fellow and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expences if brought home.

JAMES SKINNER.

Calvert County, Maryland,
February 27th 1795.

The subscribers most respectfully

inform their friends and the public that they have established a LUMBER-YARD, near the Presbyterian Church, where they intend to keep a large and constant supply of all kinds of Lumber, suitable for House Carpenters, Shop and Ship Joiners, at a very moderate advance, and hope, from their unremitting attention to the business, to merit the public patronage.

HARPER & DAVIS.

October 20, 1794.